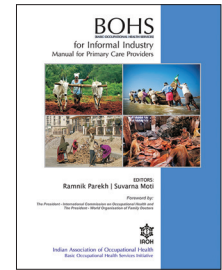


### BOHS: For informal industry

**Authors:** Ramnik Parekh and Suvarna Moti  
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Health workers and volunteers at the grassroots level require professional knowledge and skills, know how to deal with situations where backup resources for health-care delivery is often less or even absent. There are guidelines that describe the medical and nonmedical contents in a nutshell and represent the accurate information in a stepwise manner to deliver the care is essential.

This book is such a manual for grassroots health practitioners and workers who either lack the training or knowledge and need information for providing primary health care to the community. This book, with the detailed information on medical approaches to identification, diagnoses, treatment, and rehabilitative care, suffices and supplements the need for dearth of basic information in the field of Occupational Health Services.

The book is divided into four sections and total 47 chapters. The first section is the conceptual framework where history, concept, and scope of the approach of primary health care (PHC) are discussed. The second section highlights the occupational health practice including the disease surveillance, risk identification, prescription of remedy, and legislation. The third section is occupational safety and health (OSH) issues in informal occupations and the fourth section is about little elaboration of clinical perspective of various systems of body regarding the occupational condition.

The chapters are categorized into different topics of interest that the field worker will really need to know and practice *in situ*. These include basic primary care based on the Alma-Ata Declaration by the World Health Organization; comparative traditional practices of different countries; current status of health services reference to primary and secondary care; holistic approaches to health-care delivery at the grassroots level; statistical representations of essential

component in the socio-eco-cultural stances; history of occupational health and safety; procedural and administrative practices on a need to know basis; discussions and risk identification and management; legislative issues; chapter twelve especially highlights the importance for keeping the medical reports using as the tools of measurement of employees efficiency, epidemiological survey, analysis of accidents and sickness, evaluation of the health-care service and the statutory compliance. Next twenty chapters (15–36) elaborate OSH issues in informal occupations, which comprise more than 90% workforce in India. The systematic conditions at the workplaces are discussed in rest eleven chapters.

Thus, this book gives the overview of working population particularly in informal sectors in India and those who are socially vulnerable group. The chapters of the book are very logically organized with realistic discussion on the work processes and conditions, the occupational disease and preventive measures, the need for holistic approach for the integration of health services with the existing PHC settings.

Furthermore, this book addresses the vulnerability for accessing health service for work-related diseases among informal sectors workers and that makes this effort unique. The importance of OSH-related discipline, occupational safety, has been included. However, there should be some discussion on occupational health and safety in problem-solving manner like – “what if analysis” or “event and fault tree analysis.” However, overall, this manual is very useful for the PHC professionals and general practitioners.

The Basic Occupational Health Service training should be mandatory for all health professional at primary care settings in India, and thus this book should be compulsory for training those professionals at grassroots level.

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